Amendments to the Specification

Page 13, beginning with line 11, amend as follows.

~~FIG. 7 is an~~ FIGS. 7(a) and 7(b) are explanatory ~~view~~ views showing a state in which a high-ductility material is rolled by three turns on a member, wherein ~~(a)~~ FIG. 7(a) is a perspective view of a main portion of the reinforcement, and ~~(b)~~ FIG. 7(b) is a cross-sectional view of ~~(a)~~ FIG. 7(a);

Page 13, beginning with line 16, amend as follows.

FIG. 8 is a general perspective view showing a state in which the example shown in ~~FIG. 7~~ FIGS. 7(a) and 7(b) is applied to each of three sections of a member;

Page 19, beginning with line 8, amend as follows.

FIG. 1 shows an application example of the present invention ~~in which~~ to be applied to the member ~~15 is~~ including the column ~~13~~ formed predominantly of concrete, wood, soil, brick or the like. However, in the case where the structure 11 is under construction, the high-ductility material 21 can be used similarly; specifically, the high-ductility material 21 can be wound on, for example, a beam (girder) 16 shown in FIG. 12(a) or a wall 17 shown in FIG. 2(a), to thereby surround the member.

Page 26, beginning with line 5, amend as follows.

~~FIG. 7 is~~ FIGS. 7(a) and 7(b) are explanatory ~~view~~ views showing a state in which the high-ductility material 21 is rolled by three turns on the member 15, such as an existing column 13 or a new column 13, wherein ~~(a)~~ FIG. 7(a) is a perspective view of a main portion of the reinforcement, and ~~(b)~~ FIG. 7(b) is a cross-sectional view of ~~(a)~~ FIG. 7(a).

Page 26, beginning with line 10, amend as follows.

In ~~FIG. 7~~ FIGS. 7(a) and 7(b), the high-ductility material 21 is formed of a fibrous or rubber tape-like sheet material. At least a circumferentially rolling start end portion 42 of the high-ductility material 21 is bonded to the outer surface of the member 15 by means of an

adhesive 35a. The rolling start end portion 42 and a corresponding portion 44 of the overlying high-ductility material 21 are bonded together by means of the adhesive ~~35a~~ 35. At a rolling termination end portion 43 of the high-ductility material 21, overlap portions 45 and 46 are bonded together by means of the adhesive 35. Thus, the high-ductility material 21 is closely rolled on the member 15 in three layers. Notably, the adhesive 35a used at the rolling start end portion 42 is adapted to tentatively bond the rolling start end portion 42 to the member 15 and, thus, is not necessarily the same as the adhesive 35 used for bonding layers of the high-ductility material 21. When the adhesive 35 is used as the adhesive 35a, an appropriate measure to avoid excessively strong bond between the member 15 and the high-ductility material 21 must be employed; for example, the bonding area must be narrowed.

Page 27, beginning with line 13, amend as follows.

~~FIG. 7 shows~~ FIGS. 7(a) and 7(b) show an example in which the high-ductility material 21 is rolled by three turns. However, the number of turns required for obtainment of a required strength is not limited thereto. The optimum number of turns N is determined on the basis of a required strength T and an allowable strain X_0 appearing in calculational expressions to be described later.

Page 28, beginning with line 24, amend as follows.

FIG. 8 shows an example in which a roll of sheetlike high-ductility material 21 shown in FIG. 6 is applied to the column 15 whose internal height is greater than the width of the high-ductility material 21. The high-ductility materials 21 are rolled on the member 15 while being bonded to the member 15 by means of the adhesive 35 extending zonally along the length direction of the member 15, in a manner similar to that shown in ~~FIG. 7~~ FIGS. 7(a) and 7(b).

Page 29, beginning with line 5, amend as follows.

Specifically, first, the high-ductility material 21 is rolled on a central portion 34 of the member 15 in a manner similar to that shown in ~~FIG. 7~~ FIGS. 7(a) and 7(b). Another high-ductility material 21 is rolled on an upper end portion 32 of the member 15 while a lower edge portion 52 is bonded to an upper edge portion 51 of the high-ductility material 21 located at the central portion 34 by means of the adhesive 35. Still another high-ductility material ~~2~~ 21 is rolled on a lower end portion 33 of the member 15 while an upper edge portion 51 is bonded to a lower edge portion 52 of the high-ductility material 21 located at the central portion 34 by means of the adhesive 35.

Page 29, beginning with line 17, amend as follows.

Thus, tension is transmitted among the three high-ductility materials 21 rolled on the respective portions of the member 15. The width of a bond surface is determined such that the adhesive strength of a bonded portion becomes not less than a required circumferential tension T. In this case, in place of bonding by means of the adhesive 35, any other appropriate connection means, such as sewing or fusion, can be employed. In this case, a required number of turns N for the high-ductility material 21 is determined in a manner similar to that for the example shown in ~~FIG. 7~~ FIGS. 7(a) and 7(b).

Page 31, beginning with line 13, amend as follows.

When the high-ductility material 21 is disposed on the outer circumferential surface of the member 15 by the method shown in FIG. 1, 2, or 3 without involvement of mutual bonding, a cavity (a weak layer) is formed therebetween, so that the enveloping surface ~~10~~ is smoothly formed.